

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 25th. 1901.

NUMBER 26

WILSON, SONS & Co. (LIMITED.)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO

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Miss LAVONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Alandrem Weinstein whose address was given as at Rua Senhor dos Passos No. 55 (sobrado).

In response to an inquiry for next of kin from Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., the British Consul General at this port desires information of the whereabouts of persons of the names of Scheult and Chamberlain.

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BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth & Co.No. 50, Rua 1^o de Março, Rio de Janeiro.
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund „ 1,326,751 „**Agent: P. E. Swanwick.**57, Rua 1^o de Março—2nd floor.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.No. 38, Rua 1^o de Março.**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**Total funds on 31st Dec. 1899... £14,409,089
Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

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"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 'tropical' miles. The front tyre like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

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In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

Correspondence invited with,

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Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Official DirectoryU. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. **CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.**BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). **Petropolis. SIR HENRY NEVILL DERING, Minister.**AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1^o de Março. **EDGEMER SERGER, Consul General.**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). **C. B. RHIND, Acting Consul General.****Church Directory**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D.,

British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 3 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Holy Communion and Sabbath of each month.—Portuguese services: S.S. every Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7-15 p.m. Wednesdays Song-service at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting and Bible study at 7-30 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Comde de Bacerdy 78. **M. DICKIE, Pastor.**

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m., 10 and 7-30 p.m. on Sundays; 7-30 p.m. Wednesdays; Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.**Miscellaneous.**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—**H. C. TUCKER, Agent.**

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room 113, Rua da Sande, W. J. LUNBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Condiaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 59, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. Sloan President, Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.—We once saw an uncouth knock-kneed shambling man of middle age without form or comeliness who had no more notion of a soldier's duty than he had of astronomy, a man who knew a good fiddle and not much more. One day this man appeared in all the glitter and glory of gold lace as an officer of the army. When favored parties get where they want something good in the way of a salary and they cannot do anything, they are appointed generals or some other high officer as we have seen many a time, and then we wonder why it is that our army is not worth mentioning.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*—Foreigners grumble continually about the bad condition of affairs here, but what have they done to make them better except to grumble, and in what are they superior to Argentines who have a single eye to what they can make. We once read in a London paper a scathing denunciation of public morals by a man who sought a concession and was asked to pay a round sum of money which he confessed that he did, and when he got home he denounced as here, never thinking that he was condemned as much for having given a bribe as the man who took it.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*Brother Denstone of the *Montevideo Times* keeps driving at all sorts of abuses and frauds down the river and deals some hard blows at them. Our contemporary is an honour to Montevideo journalism and to the English speaking colony, and if it is not strongly supported the more shame to those itso ably and faithfully serves. But we have no reason to presume that this plain duty is not performed.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, June 14.—It too often happens, we fear, that the editor who goes in for condemning abuses and frauds, is left to his own resources. Even those who agree with him are not inclined to give him hearty support, for fear that they may be put on the official black list. Condemning abuses and frauds is good in principle, but there is more profit in something else.

—The news agency telegrams last week have given us a new sensation—the approaching abdication of the Emperor Francis Joseph, to be followed by some liberal reforms. In view of the warring factions in Austria-Hungary it is not improbable that other events may follow, and the more so because the heir apparent is credited with extreme ultra-montane views.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.*Estatutos da Sociedade de Ethnographia e Civilização dos Indios*; São Paulo, 1901.*Report and Accounts of the Central Bahia Railway Company* for the year ending 31st December, 1900.*U. S. Consular Reports*; No. 248, May 1901. Contains several reports of interest relative to the resources of South America.*The Georgian*; the St. George's College Magazine for May, 1901. Published at the School, at Quilmes, Buenos Aires.**THE NEW BRAZIL**

BY

Marie Robinson Wright**SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED**

Complete History of Brazil down to 1900. Deals with the industries, products and social conditions of the country. Contains 350 half-tone illustrations, showing various public edifices, famous streets, and scenery.

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RESERVE FUND..... £2,523,225**Electro-Galvano Therapia****LIST OF DISEASES CURABLE BY THE ED. B. KNEESE SYSTEM:**

Aborrecimento da vida.	Dor de ovários.	Molestias de coração.
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Anedonia.	Dyspareia.	" dos rins.
Anemia.	Dispepsia.	" nervosa.
Asma.	Entorpecimento.	Neurasthenia.
Azia.	Enxaqueca.	Nevralgia.
Reiteria.	Epilepsia.	Orchite.
Bronchite.	Erysipela.	Papilayose.
Caimbras.	Escrofulas.	Paralysia.
Chlorose.	Esterelidade.	Pesadelos.
Colica em geral.	Excitação nervosa.	Prisão de ventre.
Consequencias do parto.	Falta de appetite.	Prostatite.
Constipação.	" telex.	Rachitismo.
Consumpção.	" memoria.	Rheumatismo.
Convalescença.	" vista.	Solligos.
Convulsões.	Cagueira.	Surdos accidentais.
Copreluche.	Hernia.	Suspensão de menstruo.
Dança de S. Guido.	Hysteria.	Tetania.
Debilidade.	Impureza de sangue.	Torturas.
Delirio.	Indamagões.	Tosse.
Desmaio.	Intemperia.	Trenores.
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" da espinha.	Lymphatismo.	Verrugas.
" neuralgica.	Melancolia.	Vomitos.
" no coração.	Molestia da bexiga.	Zozas nos ovários.
" nos ossos.		

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OF

Ed. B. Kneese.

Industrial Inventor,

Are always used, whether the application be in soles or webbing, with the face stamped, in contact with the skin, and are to be used day and night until a complete cure, removing only when taking a bath.

PRICE LIST:

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Electric batteries for the head...	20\$000	Electric armlets.....	20\$000
do do for the neck.....	20\$000	Electric bracelets.....	20\$000
do do for the breast.....	40\$000	Electric batteries for the thighs.....	20\$000
do do for the sides.....	40\$000	do do for the legs.....	20\$000

91 RUA DO OUVIDOR 91**RIO DE JANEIRO**

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 108.)

Draws on: (Café 120.) (Café 125.)

Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
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 Sohn, Frankfurt a. M.
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 London
 Manchester and Liverpool
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London
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 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-
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Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks

shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank

ing business.

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Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realized do..... " 900,000
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Paysandé.

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 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1.º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.
 Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
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Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

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Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and

transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 22nd October 1896 by the
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies

LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Farr's Bank, Limited.

GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.

Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.

Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.

Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.

and their correspondents.

OPORTO: Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon

ITALY: Credito Italiano.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
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 acts every description of banking business.

Leon Housset,

Inspecteur-Général.

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P. O. Box 634.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital, Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons
 London & County Banking Co., Ltd.
 Messrs. Harring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinger & Co.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

BANCO DE PORTUGAL

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES.

When reports of organized plots against the

government have circulated, we have always

expressed our sincere belief, being convinced that

the lack of cohesion among the people renders

such plots almost impossible. On the other

hand what has seemed to us to be extremely

probable is that the prevailing discontent

would be frequently displayed in riots excited

by some immediate cause of irritation.

Consequently, although we have seen the

people submit with apparent resignation to the

many additional burdens with which they

have been incessantly loaded, we were not at

all surprised at their violent resistance to the

new schedule of fares on the S. Christóvão

tramway. But we were considerably surprised,

we confess, at the tenacity of this resistance,

which was maintained for five days, commen-

cing on Saturday, the 15th inst., and terminat-

ing on the following Wednesday, and which

only ceased when the tramway company con-

sented to re-establish the former schedule of

fares.

During the disturbances five persons were

killed, many were wounded, the company's

station on Lacerda S. Francisco de Paula

was attacked and wrecked, 13 trams were

burned, over 200 motor-wheels and other

property was destroyed. The number of

wounded has not been reported, but it amounts

perhaps to several hundred. It is believed by

some persons that the number of killed was

greater than that reported and that several

corpses were clandestinely buried by the

police.

The conduct of the police seems to be al-

most universally condemned, and it has been

severely criticized both in Congress and in the

press. In fact officers and men alike displayed

inefficiency, indiscipline and reckless and

savage brutality. Useless civil charges were

made through streets on which there were no

disturbances and peaceable men, women and

children were trampled down before they had

time to get out of way. On one occasion on

Rua do Ouvidor ten policemen, without any

provocation, except a few hisses, began firing

on the people, kept up the fire until they had

exhausted their ammunition and then ran

away. Transit on the streets became dangerous

not on account of the disturbances, but on

account of the reckless firing and cavalry

charges of the police.

Much indignation was excited by such im-

pudent and senseless conduct, which almost

converted the disturbances into a revolution.

If it did not do so, this, we think, was princi-

pally due to the lack of cohesion, to which

we have alluded, among the people.

There is a general demand for the punish-

ment of the culpable police officials. An

ensign, who would a mercantile clerk, is to

be prosecuted by the latter's friends, and sub-

scriptions have been opened for obtaining

money to meet the expense of prosecuting

others. There are also subscriptions for as-

sisting the wounded and the families of the

killed.

Over the tramway company's resolution to

re-establish the former schedule of fares there

has been much rejoicing. It is to be hoped

that the result may contribute to protect the

people from new burdens and to obtain for

their relief from many of their present bur-

dens, which they are so little able to bear.

SANTOS CRICKET.

BANKS PAST AND PRESENT VS. THE REST

Played on the club ground at José Menino

on 16th inst.

THE REST.

H. L. Wright, run out..... 6

A. Burgess, retired..... 50

A. Tweedie, b. Tracey..... 11

C. Murray, retired..... 83

G. Tomlinson, b. Lloyd..... 18

E. Youle, b. Stuart Smith..... 22

H. P. Hampshire, b. do..... 4

A. Miller, c. Stuart Smith, b. Tracey..... 1

H. Beardall, b. Tracey..... 0

H. C. Cross, b. do..... 1

W. Bennett, b. do..... 1

V. Cross..... 2

Extras..... 7

Total..... 205

BANKS.

R. C. Lloyd, not out..... 81
 A. Richards, b. Beardall..... 22
 F. Tracey, b. Youle..... 24
 J. Meadows, b. do..... 8
 C. H. Pritchard, c. Hampshire, b. Murray..... 7
 J. W. Elworthy, not out..... 0
 F. C. Harwood..... 0
 S. A. Morgan.....
 C. A. Forbes..... did not bat.
 C. Stuart Smith.....
 E. R. Cooke.....

Extras..... 22

164

THE REST.

B. M. R. W.

Tracey..... 21 4 69 5

Richards..... 9 1 45 0

Elworthy..... 9 0 23 0

Lloyd..... 4 0 35 1

Stuart Smith..... 63 0 26 2

BANKS.

B. M. R. W.

Youle..... 12 1 55 2

Tomlinson..... 11 0 52 0

Murray..... 5 0 19 1

Beardall..... 5 0 16 1

BRAZILIAN MASSACRE.

The London Daily Express, of 24th May,
 publishes the following telegram from Rome
 regarding the massacre of priests and nuns in
 Maranhão:

"Details which have just been received in
 Italy of the recent massacre of Italian mis-
 sionary priests, nuns, and colonists in the
 Brazilian state of Maranhão, by native Indians,
 show that the number of victims was about
 200.

The massacre was planned with diabolical
 cunning, and took place on a Sunday, when
 the unfortunate people were caught, like sheep
 in a pen, while assembled in church at mass.

At the moment of the elevation, without
 anybody having the slightest suspicion of
 danger, rifle fire from all sides was poured
 into the kneeling worshippers, of whom only
 the Indian children belonging to the mission
 schools were spared.

After completing their bloody work in the
 little church, the Indians sacked the homes
 of the colonists, murdering all they found
 there.

The Brazilian government has despatched
 troops.

It is a curious circumstance that so little has
 been said in this capital regarding this mas-
 sacre. Beyond the bare statement that a mas-
 sacre had occurred, very little has been said,
 and nothing, so far as we know, of the details
 given above.

COFFEE NOTES

— Dr. David B. Reeder, of Chicago, con-
 demns the habitual use of coffee as harmful
 and his opinion is supported by the *Journal of the*
American Medical Association. Coffee is
 said to produce serious nervous disorders, and
 is considered by some physicians to have a
 worse effect than alcohol. It is urged that
 Americans consume too much coffee.

— Dr. American Werneck estimates at 75
 the average cost of producing an arroba of
 coffee in the state of Minas Geraes. Conse-
 quently, if a planter sells his coffee at 100
 per arroba, he makes a profit of 25 per arroba.
 But the export duty is 9 1/2% of the value of
 the coffee and thus absorbs 30% of the
 planter's profit. If the price falls to 85,
 the planter's profit is only 15, of which
 7 1/2% or 7 1/2 reis is absorbed by the export
 duty, leaving him a net profit of only 280 reis.
 At 75 per arroba the planter's profit is only
 500 reis per arroba and the duty is 67 1/2 reis,
 so that in this case, after paying the duty, the
 planter receives for his coffee 175 reis less
 than the cost of production. If this calcula-
 tion is correct, the state of Minas Geraes
 should collect no duty on coffee, when the
 price does not exceed 75 per arroba. And,
 when the price exceeds 75, the duty should be
 collected not on the market value of coffee but
 on the difference between that value and the
 cost of production. At the same time the state
 government should endeavor to reduce expendi-
 ture so that the export duty may be abol-
 ished.

SHIPPING NOTES

— The American cruisers "Chicago" and
 "Atlanta" arrived at this port this morning.
 We understand that the "Atlanta" will visit the
 northern ports.

— By an executive decree the government
 has opened a supplementary credit of \$4,000
 which is to be paid to José Rodrigues Bastos
 Coelho as a premium for constructing a sailing
 vessel in a Brazilian shipyard.

— It is stated that the organization of the
 new national company which is to acquire and
 administer the property of the Lloyd Brazil-
 ro, is meeting serious difficulties. The con-
 troversy arises over the choice of a president
 — two groups of persons in executive position
 being at war over Sr. Xavier da Silveira and
 Cesario Alvim, while a third group represent-
 ing northern interests wants some one else.
 There is a poor outlook for the company if its
 employments are to be filled by politicians.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 25th, 1901.

THE chairman of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies has just published his view of the situation in a report on the budget bill for the coming year, and it is interesting to note that, as seen through his rose-colored spectacles, everything is going on satisfactorily and smoothly. The new and increased taxes are producing bountifully, the government has revenue for all its needs, the financial situation has greatly improved, trade and industry are reviving, and the people have abundant cause for thanksgiving because of the wisdom and firmness of their rulers. We are reminded of economies which were made years ago to justify the claim that the government is pursuing a policy of rigid economy. And the impending resumption of cash interest payments abroad is advanced as a proof that the government is faithfully meeting all its engagements. It is a beautiful specimen of special pleading. Were one to shut his eyes and ears to what is going on in this country, it would be easy to believe that we are living in an Arcadia, where life is one unending pastoral. But when we open our eyes to facts and realities, when we take note of the sufferings of the people, the despair of traders and manufacturers, the steadily declining wealth of the country, the scarcity of money and apathy of capitalists, we are compelled to believe that Deputy Serzedello's picture is a misrepresentation. He has deliberately ignored facts of common knowledge, he has misrepresented the situation, and he has drawn conclusions which the facts will not justify. Decreased importation and empty shops will not warrant the assertion that trade is improving, nor will accumulated stocks, reduced staffs and a suspension of dividends demonstrate that our industries are reviving. The truth is that both trade and industry are still in desperate straits, and are suffering serious embarrassments because of the ruinous policy pursued by the government. The simple fact that the government has been able to accumulate money enough in London to resume cash interest payments, is no proof that the economic crisis in this country has come to an end. This money has been obtained by increased taxation and by the repudiation of other obligations, it has been drawn from suffering and loss, it represents the pauperization of the people. If Deputy Serzedello can justify all this, if he can cover these ugly facts with pleasing colors and make the world believe that all is going well, then he is welcome to the short-lived credit which he assumes for himself and the administration he represents. But he should not forget that the situation which he misrepresents and the facts which he ignores are stronger than any administration or any ex-parte report can be, and that the truth must prevail sooner or later.

The outlook for peace here in South America is certainly not becoming brighter at the present moment; The war party in Chili seems to have secured the lead, and are using it for increasing the naval and military strength of that country preparatory to exciting explanations from Argentina. And in Uruguay, the government is purchasing war material to meet a threatening revolutionary outbreak. Peru and Bolivia are also striving and seem determined to insist on their rights under the Ancon treaty. What the more northern republics are doing, we do not know, but the probabilities are that they will be unable to keep quiet very long. Unhappily political rivalries in all these countries are much stronger than industrial and commercial influences, and the prospects of continual disorder are therefore dominant. When the great nations have settled their contentions in Africa and Asia, they will surely interfere in these chronic disorders in South America. If these republics can not keep the peace, they will be compelled to do so.

OMNIA Brazil, like Caesar's Gaul, is divided into three parts—at least so says the *New York Herald*, according to a cablegram of Friday last. The Germans are to take the southern, Great Britain the middle, and the United States the northern part. When the division is to be made effective, the *Herald* does not explain, so we are left in darkness as to whether any living man will be privileged to see the carving done. It is a pity the *Herald* is not a little more definite on such points, so that exchange could take a hand in the game. It is a matter of considerable importance, also, to investors in national bonds, promoters of harbor improvement schemes and shareholders in factories and railway companies. Were Chamberlain to be our political director in the near future, one might perhaps be inclined to dip deeply into Minas Gerais gold mines, but to do that on the chance of British control five hundred years hence perhaps would not confer any advantages on the present generation. The interest which the *Herald* takes in these matters, especially with regard to the aggressive designs of Germany, will certainly command universal admiration. It was bad enough when the American press felt compelled to denounce the nefarious schemes of Germany in regard to poor floundering Brazil, but the *Herald* has gone two better than that—Great Britain and the United States are likewise unmasked. Let Vice-President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge hide their diminished heads in shame, for the *Herald* has its prophetic eye on them.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—In conformity with the President's promise to the Italian consul of São Paulo, Senator Bernardino de Campos introduced a bill on the 17th designed to give colonists a summary claim on planters for wages due them.

—In both houses of congress considerable time was devoted last week to discussing the recent disturbances and there were made several important speeches. In the respective debates Senators Arthur Rios and Rui Barbosa took a conspicuous part. On Friday the latter offered a motion for lamenting the monstrous crimes committed against the laws, the constitution and the people and expressing the senate's confident hope that the head of the government, complying with the demands of public opinion, would cause the culprits to be punished. This motion was rejected by a vote of 22 to 17. On the following day the senate rejected by a vote of 20 to 19 a motion of Senator Arthur Rios to inquire whether during the disturbances the government had called out part of the national guard.

—In the senate and chamber there were settled last week two election cases which are interesting specimens of electoral forces. In the state of Rio de Janeiro there was held on March 31 a senatorial election and on the same day in the 5th congressional district of that state there was an election for choosing a member of the chamber of deputies. According to the figures of the returning board the vote at the senatorial election was as follows:

Martius Torres.....	24,283
Manrico de Abreu.....	5,999

According to the latter candidate the number of legitimate votes cast for his opponent was only 3,642, there being, consequently, 20,641 fraudulent votes. The election committee of the senate counted 13,966 votes for Martins Torres, thus rejecting as fraudulent 10,377 votes.

At the election in the 5th district the result according to the candidate Rangel Pestana's count was as follows:

Rangel Pestana.....	3,587
Paulino de Souza.....	1,166

Total.....	4,753
------------	-------

According to the candidate Paulino de Souza's count it was as follows:

Paulino de Souza.....	2,541
Rangel Pestana.....	1,160

Total.....	3,701
------------	-------

But the election committee of the chamber reduced the number of votes to the following:

Paulino de Souza.....	300
Rangel Pestana.....	222

Total.....	522
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If the committee's count is correct, then there are 4,231 fraudulent votes in Rangel Pestana's count and 3,179 in that of Paulino de Souza. In both the senate and the chamber it was proposed to annul these hopelessly vitiated elections, and it seems to us that under the circumstances that was the only proper course to take. But apparently these elections are no worse than many others, for the senate and chamber, instead of annulling them, decided to seat the candidates Martins Torres and Rangel Pestana. It is not surprising that congressmen thus chosen should be, as the *Pais* says, "shadowy spectres without any prestige whatever." Nor is it surprising that the people, as the *Correio da Manhã* points out, being unable to express their will at the polls, should resort to violence in order to defend their rights.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 22nd says that Julio de Castilhos favors the candidacy of Quintino Bocayuva for the presidency.

—Twenty-two German immigrants, coming from the Transvaal, have arrived at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. They intend to settle in that state.

—The planters of Sergipe are seeking assistance from the national government. The best assistance would be free markets for their products and cheaper transportation.

—It would seem from the news items appearing in our São Paulo exchanges that several districts in that state are now overrun with outlaw. It is a bad sign.

—A police detachment has been sent to Campo Fino, near Dois Corregos, São Paulo, to apprehend some forty old animals said to have been stolen. As resistance is threatened the police have orders to use their carbines.

—The firework makers have been receiving a little anticipatory punishment lately. At Belenzinho, São Paulo, on the 22nd, a factory blew up, killing one man and gravely wounding three. At Villa de Cotia the same day a workman had his left hand blown off while making bombs.

—The governor of the state of Amazonas has refused to respond to the process instituted against him by the federal district attorney for issuing apolices to bearer which serve as currency. He claims immunity from federal action on the grounds that the state is self-governing, and his prerogatives as governor are not subject to federal control.

—The police delegado of Casa Branca, São Paulo, applied to the chief of police of that state on the 17th inst. for 30 soldiers to repress strikes among colonists on six plantations. It was stated that conflicts were imminent. The cause of the trouble was not stated but we presume that it springs from the recent resolution of planters to cut down wages.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 22nd says that Deputy Pinto da Rocha, in a recent speech, declared himself opposed to Brazilian chauvinism (*nativismo*). He pointed out that the Germans are the founders of S. Leopoldo, the Italians have made the Caxias colony prosperous, the French are our literary masters, the English are our creditors, the North Americans have furnished us bases for a constitution, and the Portuguese are our grandfathers and fathers. The deputy should come up to Rio at once, where a little of that talk is very much needed.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A new timetable for suburban trains on the Central railway goes into effect on July 1st.

—By a decree of the 24th the government fixes the capital of the Rio Claro railway, of São Paulo, at £1,500,000, or Rs. 13,333,333,333 gold.

—By a decree of to-day's date the government approves the contract made for the lease of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway and its Timbó branch.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* of the 18th says that a powerful English syndicate has initiated negotiations for the purchase of the União Sorocabana e Itana railway lines.

—The São Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company announces the inauguration of its light and power plant on July 31st next, and has invited President Campos Salles to be present.

—The directors of the Mogiana railway addressed a telegram to the governor of São Paulo on the 19th inst. advising him that they feared an attack on their lines by the planters because of the delay in reducing coffee tariffs. The police delegate at Campinas confirmed the report, and steps were then taken to prevent disturbances.

LOCAL NOTES

—The admirers of the minister of finance are proposing to present him with a bust in bronze of himself. And a very appropriate present it is!

—It is now said that the municipal prefect does not propose to farm out the sanitary tax, preferring to have the service done by the municipal government.

—A paper box was fished out of the Mangue canal on the morning of the 19th inst. The body of a newly born child with a kilo weight tied to its neck, was found in the box.

—The cricket match at Icarahy on Sunday and Monday last between Rio and the State of São Paulo resulted in a draw. We hope to publish the scores in our next issue.

—It is worthy of note that Deputy Alencastro, of Rio Grande do Sul, took his seat in the chamber of deputies on the 20th. He was absent the whole of last session because of illness.

—The British chaplain requests us to state that services will be held at Miss Standen's residence in Icarahy on Sunday evening July 7th at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

—The condemnation of the police for its barbarous conduct during the recent disturbances has been almost unanimous. Even the more respectable journals of the government press have censured the outrages.

—On the 18th one of our local courts formally committed Otto Richard to prison to await trial for attempts to extort money from Otto Petersen, manager of the Banco da Republica, under threats against his life.

—The Concert projected by the Woman's Aid Society and announced to take place on the evening of the 27th inst. has been postponed until the 23rd July on account of the serious illness of Mr. Robert Carson, son of the honored secretary of the society.

—The government should remember that there is a limit to the patience and forbearance of the people. Some day they will be driven to desperation, and then they will take a terrible revenge on those who have been oppressing them.

—The commission appointed to fiscalize the weighing of unserviceable cannon and other old metal is to receive for each member 100\$ a day. Are there not enough idle army officers to attend to this without making additional expense?

—According to official returns the births in this capital during the five years 1895 to 1899 inclusive aggregated 68,851, while the deaths numbered 78,780, not including stillbirths. This shows a loss of 9,929 in population, or an average of 1,986 per annum.

—The victory of the people in their recent conflict with the S. Christovão company backed up by the police, should encourage them to resist every unjust demand. We are not in favor of violence and rioting, but there seems to be no other remedy available against abuses.

—The police agents had a sorry time of it on the Ouvidor and Gonçalves Dias on the 22nd. Several of them were made to feel what it is to be climbed. Even the celebrated Louzada has been up for a medical survey, but he claims that a police sergeant hurt him.

—When the representatives of the press called on President Campos Salles to advise him of the violent proceedings of the police, he responded that the people had fired upon the police and then dismissed the journalists with the remark: *«Para fora, ôôô»* (outlet for bullet.) The people should not forget this.

—According to the *Correio da Manhã* President Campos Salles is responsible for the contract that permitted the S. Christovão Co. to increase its fares and thus led to the recent disturbances. The prefect, says the *Correio*, opposed the contract, but was forced to accept it by the President in the interest of the minister of industry and a ring of lobbyists.

—The residence of the prefect of the city in Rua Voluntarios da Patria, was guarded by a police force during the disturbances. The prefecture and intendencia were also garrisoned. It was apparently felt that the people had cause for complaint against these officials for the part they had taken in the new contract with the S. Christovão company.

—If the police were as active in the pursuit of thieves and burglars as they are in running down persons offensive to the government and chief of police, there would be much less cause for complaint. As it is, the police seems to be very largely a political machine, merchants have to employ a force of night watchmen to protect their property, and burglaries are of nightly occurrence.

—We are glad to note that the solicitor general of the republic has announced his intention of prosecuting Afonso Costa, of the police brigade, who shot and wounded a young man, his nephew, during the recent disturbances. The young man was at a window over a shop when Costa's detachment of police galloped down the street, and Costa is said to have deliberately fired at the young man.

—President McKinley has very properly put an end to the proposal of some over-zealous friends, who have announced his candidacy for a third term, by declaring that he has no intention of offering himself as a candidate for a third term and will not accept it if offered. This ought to settle that scheme. Now let him retire those indiscreet friends to private life, and there will be an end to the intrigue.

—There is a very disagreeable quarrel between the minister of industry and the ex-assistant traffic manager of the Central railway, who are said to make very grave charges against each other in regard to the affairs of that road. The minister, it is stated, intends prosecuting his adversary for black-mailing, and he is accused of having made use of violence in order to obtain possession of a document in possession of a merchant who formerly had transactions with the railway.

—The captain of the São Paulo team of cricketers, Mr. Charles W. Miller, wishes to extend the thanks of himself and companions to the Rio Clubs for their generous hospitality. He says that they have had a splendid time and have enjoyed it thoroughly. The weather was good for cricket, and a draw game gives both sides the opportunity to say that another trial will lead to the other's defeat.

—The wounded in the police raids through the streets on the 15th makes a good long list. For much the greater part they were innocent persons passing along the streets on their own business. They were not near the scene of disorder and had no reason to believe that they would be in the slightest danger. It is a disgrace to our police administration that such savagery should occur. No one can point to such occurrences and say that Brazil is a civilized country.

—Owing to the holiday on Monday and the continued ill health of the editor the publication of this number has been delayed somewhat. We trust that the irregularities will be excused after so many years of hard work and unflinching punctuality. It is perhaps unfortunate that the paper should be dependent so largely upon one man, but this is an unavoidable condition of the present. When the crisis is over and good times return, perhaps *The News* will be able to support a staff large enough to enable its editor to go away six months in every twelve.

—On Saturday last there nearly occurred another conflict between the people and the police on the Onivider, which was happily averted by the forbearance of some subaltern police officials. Soon after midday bulletins were posted on the street condemning the police and charging them with responsibility for the deaths of people killed in recent conflicts. Some police agents tried to remove these and even attacked persons putting them up. Then the police put in an appearance and were received with hoots and jeers. Then the chief of police sent an armed force to the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula, and detachments were sent through the Onivider. Happily the officer in command did not lose his temper and counseled moderation, which had a good effect, and the day passed without a collision.

—The millionaires Carnegie and Morgan have recently made large and valuable donations to the Cooper Institute of New York City, the former duplicating what had already been expended in building and equipment, which is calculated at two millions dollars. The purpose is to create an industrial museum. This institute was created for giving free instruction in art and the applied sciences, and has done incalculable good since its foundation by Peter Cooper, the rich glazier. Such gifts are a much better measure of a man's patriotism, than waving the flag, and seeking to extend a nation's territory by force and intrigue. In the coming century, Lord Rosebery says that intelligence is to win in the struggle with brute force, in which we must look upon such institutions as Cooper Institute and Carnegie's free libraries as important material of war.

—A very disagreeable scene occurred in the private office of the minister of industry on Friday last, when a merchant called there to inform the minister of transactions in which his son is concerned, which involve the credit of that department. The minister lost his temper, denounced the business as blackmail, called the merchant some very bad names and ordered him to leave the place. Moreover that the minister demanded the surrender of the receipts and other papers containing his son's name, which of course was not complied with. He got one receipt and put it in his pocket, and then defied the merchant to take it away from him. The affair evidently covers a very serious scandal and Minister Maia should not make the mistake of trying to cover it up, even if his own son is concerned. It very often happens that the near relatives of ministers abuse their positions by acting as agents for the dispatch of business which perhaps could not go through the regular channels. We know of a case in another department, where such a relative is making, or is said to be making, a very lucrative business. If Minister Maia's son has been abusing his position in this way, he should be severely punished, perhaps even more severely than a person not so intimately related to the minister.

LARANJEIRAS CLUB.

The Cinderella at the Laranjeiras Club on the evening of the 22nd was the fifth of the season, and was a great success. The event enjoyed thoroughly is proved by the fact that it was past midnight before the programme, with some ten extras, was completed. This Cinderella was partly in honor of the Club's new vice-president, Mr. C. N. Atlee, who has rendered such good service as master of ceremonies on these social occasions.

Among those present we may mention:—Mrs. Lynch, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hime, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses (2) Gordon, Pullen, Mr. Mrs. and Misses (2) Gordon, Pullen, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses (2) Teixeira Moreira, Mr. and the Misses (2) Talam, Mr. and Mrs. Simous, Mr. and Mrs. Bracconnet, Mr. and Mrs. Masset, Miss Young, Miss Lefebvre, Miss Wilson, Miss Coggin, and Messrs. Swanwick, Jeffry, Martin, Atlee, Cookson, Ehrhard, H. Lynch, Weigall, Whidborne, Shaw, C. Lefebvre, A. Lefebvre, Mill, Brown, C. Robinson, P. Robinson, J. Robinson, C. Hargreaves Jr., W. Hargreaves, Hime, Pullen, Wilson, Camly, C. Lynch, etc.

FREEMASONRY.

The annual installation meeting of the Breke Lodge No. 3 of the Accepted Masons of the Gr. O. of Brazil was held at 21 Praça Duque de Caxias on the evening of the 19th inst. Bro. John Gordon, S. W., was installed as W. M. for the ensuing year by Bro. H. L. Wheatley, P. M. M., J. P. M., assisted by Bros. Antonio Jannuzzi, P. M. M., 33°, T. G. Cross, P. M., and Joaquim José Rodrigues de Souza, W. M.

The ceremony was preceded by a banquet at the Hotel dos Estrangeiros at which twenty-two Bros. did honor to the usual masonic toasts. Bro. Dr. Clapod Prevost, the principal guest of the evening, occupied the seat of honor at the right of the W. M. The proceedings, which were characterized by great good will throughout, closed shortly before midnight.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The saw mill and nail factory of Srs. Freitas Dias, of Pará, suffered losses, said to aggregate 500,000, by fire on the 20th inst.

—By a decree of the 24th the government authorizes the Lathum Gold Mining Co. and the Noril Bahia company to transact business in Brazil.

—The many friends of Mr. Herm. Stoltz, chief of the important house of Herm. Stoltz & Co., led the pleasure of welcoming him on Sunday last, on his return to Rio.

—The large deposit of spirits at Pernambuco belonging to Medeiros & Co. was burned on the 23rd May. There were about 1500 pipes of alcohol in the deposit.

—On the 20th Deputy Paixão presented a bill for raising the tax on imported beef cattle, alive or dead, from 15% to 30% per head. Are we not paying enough taxes as it is?

—The new director-general of the postoffice proposes to ask business houses who have their mails delivered, to have mail boxes placed inside their doors to facilitate delivery.

—One of the ministers in the present cabinet is a large shareholder in the S. Christovão railway company, but we believe he took no part in advising the violent repressive measures adopted by the police.

—The minister of industry has called upon the director-general for the autos of three investigations into defalcations in the Santos postoffice, previous to that of the recent treasurer Alberto Augusto Teixeira.

—The denunciation of certain officials of the Central railway for awarding printing contracts at exorbitant prices, must be well founded. We have known of such cases, and we know that they have caused serious injury to the printing business in this capital. There was expected to arrive yesterday on the packet *Nila* a committee of three members of the Associação Commercial of Pernambuco, who come for the purpose of ascertaining whether the government is willing to do anything to improve the present critical condition of the agricultural interests of that state.

—The director-general of the post office has completed the investigation into the complaint of various foreign post offices of the isolation of registered letters and the subtraction of their contents. The report says that grave suspicions fall upon the annuensis Jeronymo Lima da Costa Couto, who has abandoned the service.

—It is reported that in the decline that followed the rise in exchange in May Dr. Antonio de Siqueira made 280,000 and Conde de Figueiredo 2,000,000. The latter, according to our well-informed contemporary, the *Correio da Manhã*, was able to control the market by means of an option contract for 250,000 that forced the Banco da Republica to use its influence in the interest of the bears.

—The reports of our consuls in Brazil, says the *Economist* of the 25th ult., still give a dismal account of the condition of business and monetary affairs in the land. The test of these reports is one from Mr. Consul Archer on the trade of Porto Alegre, in which he states that during the latter half of 1900 the sudden rise in exchange in June and July put a complete stop to business, so that the previously existing crisis became acute and has continued ever since. "Money," he writes, "seems to have almost ceased to circulate and nearly all the dealers with their interior are much behindhand with their payments. Recoveries are in fact most difficult and such is the position of affairs that, although some dealers are as much as twelve months overdue in their payments, anything in the way of forcible measures would in all probability bring about a general crash."

—As our readers are aware, the Banco da Republica claims that it has never refused to discount any bill that it considers safe. Nevertheless the demand for money is great and the bank is discounting comparatively few bills. It is suggested in the *Correio da Manhã* that the bank may, without risk, assist the business community by employing a part of its cash balance on old account in the purchase of *inscríptos*. The suggestion is *per se* a good one; but we fear that the release of this money would be followed by an issue of treasury bills, which, absorbing the money thus released, would neutralize the benefit expected from the operation. Until there is more definite and satisfactory information than has yet been published in regard to the state of the national treasury, we have little hope of assistance to business men from the Banco da Republica.

—The shipments of copaiba from Maranhão, Brazil, during 1899 (according to a British consular report) were 13,685 litres to the United Kingdom, 480 litres to the United States, and 142 litres to Rio. The exports of jaborandyleaves and carnauba-wax are included with other products. There are two varieties of jaborandi grown in the state of Maranhão, one of which has longer leaves than the other, and leaves of the longer leaves yield the largest percentage of pilocarpine. The carnauba palm (*Copernicia cerifera*) is also fairly common in some parts of the state. It yields a wax which is used locally for making candles, and is also exported abroad, where the demand is said to be increasing. The wax is obtained by spreading the leaves of the palm in the sun, and then shaking them, when flakes of a waxy substance scale off. The flakes are then collected and boiled with water. A waxy like stearine in appearance is thus obtained. It has a very high melting-point.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

—It will be remembered that when the consumption taxes were multiplied and imposed upon so many articles carried in stock by shopkeepers, we stated that they would be used as an excuse for unjust exactions and petty blackmail. Our prediction has been more than realized. In conversing with the proprietor of a *renda* a few days since, he said that the supervision of the consumption-tax *fiscas* had become almost intolerable. They are continually going into the *rendas* to inspect goods subject to stamp tax, they overhaul everything and if they find even a *damaged* stamp they inflict a fine—or accept a small personal contribution. He told us that he is compelled to inspect his wares and other taxable goods every day to see that the stamps are in order, because if a *barata* (a big cockroach) even eats a hole in one of them he runs the risk of a fine of 5000. And to prove his statement he showed us stamps damaged by the *baratas*, re-stamped bottles, and other bottles with camphor on them to keep the *baratas* away. Under such circumstances, business is nothing less than a daily martyrdom, while the government and its officials are worse than a plague. It is impossible to conceive of anything worse. The government which imposes such afflictions upon its people is neither serious, nor honest; it is worse than the robbers which infest the highways, or the thieves which lurk about the roads. No country can prosper under such a regime, nor can its government command one particle of respect.

—The quantity of coal shipped from Cardiff and Swansea to Brazil in the last three years was as follows:

1898.....	16,975,279	kilos
1899.....	667,717,649	"
1900.....	550,359,015	"

In the same three years the quantity of patent fuel shipped to Brazilian ports was as follows:

1898.....	78,477,851	kilos
1899.....	44,548,027	"
1900.....	30,397,575	"

The quantity of coke shipped was as follows:

1898.....	2,137,459	kilos
1899.....	2,263,151	"
1900.....	1,848,850	"

The coal, patent fuel and coke shipped in 1900 went to the following Brazilian ports:

Rio de Janeiro:		
Coal.....	271,203,204	kilos
Patent fuel.....	23,072,625	"
Coke.....	403,310	"
Santos:		
Coal.....	86,837,625	"
Patent fuel.....	51,450	"
Coke.....	504,535	"
Pernambuco:		
Coal.....	62,880,557	"
Coke.....	243,274	"
Bahia:		
Coal.....	45,416,852	"
Coke.....	145,856	"
Pará:		
Coal.....	35,676,682	"
Coke.....	59,732	"
Mamdois:		
Coal.....	17,516,454	"
Patent fuel.....	40,600	"
Maranhão:		
Coal.....	13,211,235	"
Coke.....	23,904	"
Rio Grande do Sul:		
Coal.....	9,204,391	"
Patent fuel.....	5,524,045	"
Coke.....	93,379	"
Paralyba:		
Coal.....	3,926,274	"
Macedo:		
Coal.....	2,773,081	"
Patent fuel.....	781,550	"
Coke.....	22,533	"
Santa Catharina:		
Coal.....	1,634,911	"
Patent fuel.....	926,595	"
Coke.....	18,665	"
Paranaquã:		
Coal.....	77,749	"
Coke.....	33,089	"

The official value of this merchandise was as follows:

1898.....	£ 330,269
1899.....	419,104
1900.....	605,535
Patent fuel:	
1898.....	49,081
1899.....	26,142
1900.....	31,069
Coke:	
1898.....	1,980
1899.....	2,402
1900.....	2,940

—It is worthy of note that while the United States is progressing by leaps and bounds, discovering new oil wells, opening new mines, building new railways, buying whole steamship lines, and promoting all kinds of enterprises, Brazil is steadily losing ground, instead of developing industry and commerce, available capital is locked up in the banks, invested in government securities, or used in such speculations as buying and selling *inscríptos*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—A London telegram of the 20th says that numerous brokers there have proposed to Messrs. Rothschild the unification of the Brazilian issues at 4 per cent.

—In May the receipts of the Mamdois custom-house amounted to 589,962,944 against 745,684,275 in the corresponding month of last year. The decrease was 155,721,331.

—It should be known and appreciated in London that the excellent financial condition of the state of São Paulo is due to the conservative policy and wise economies of the last two governors. At the close of Governor Campos Salles administration, the state was deeply in debt and its treasury exhausted.

—The *Pauz* of this morning says that the government intends to ask congress for an authorization to reduce the par of Brazilian exchange from 27 to 24 pence per milreis, and if granted, to issue gold coins of 100 equivalent to 24 pence, the gold to be purchased with the guarantee fund created in London. These coins will be deposited at the caixa da amortização as a guarantee for the currency circulation.

—The post-office receipts in Brazil during the ten years ended on Dec. 31, 1899 were as follows:

1890.....	2,637,972,866
1891.....	3,120,711,420
1892.....	3,433,082,639
1893.....	3,623,251,110
1894.....	3,594,984,630
1895.....	4,202,732,165
1896.....	4,546,506,210
1897.....	4,676,101,512
1898.....	6,836,442,595
1899.....	6,823,517,506

—Those who took up São Paulo bonds when issued early in 1899, have no cause to regret it. While they are still quoted below par, they are nevertheless now above the issue price of 90, and look like going even higher than 95, at which they now stand. They are 5 per cent. bonds, specially secured on the export duties of São Paulo, and, if necessary, out of the general revenues of the state. The original amount was £1,000,000, requiring, therefore, £50,000 per annum for interest, but it was arranged that £95,500 a year should be set aside for interest and amortisation. This allows for redemption at par, or by purchase in the market but never so that the whole of the loan would be extinguished in fifteen years. The numbers have just been published of £27,200 of bonds which have been purchased, so that the loan now stands at a little over £900,000. The state of São Paulo is one of the most flourishing in Brazil, enjoying a large revenue, which in every one of the last ten estimates, has been considerably exceeded previous estimates.—*The Oracle*, June 1.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 25th, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold..... 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at 44.26, 65 per cent..... 54 7/8 cts
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1902..... 8 8/10
do of £1 mg. in Brazilian gold..... 8 8/10

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 11 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) gold..... 24 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) (paper)..... 407 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at 44.26 per cent..... 22 c.
Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold..... 48 1/2
Value of £1 sterling..... 218 1/2

EXCHANGE.

June 17.—The market was weak and undecided. The reported transactions were limited.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills..... opening 11 7/16—11 13/16 closing 11 3/4—11 1/2 Private bills..... opening 11 3/4—11 1/2 closing 11 7/16—11 13/16

Official value of the milreis 414—426 reis gold.
June 18.—To-day's market was unchanged. There was only a limited amount of business transacted. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills..... opening 11 3/4 closing 11 5/16—11 3/4 Private bills..... opening 11 13/16—11 7/16 closing 11 5/16—11 13/16

Official value of the milreis 419—421 reis gold.
June 19.—To-day's market opened uncertain but closed firm. A regular amount of business was effected. The official quotations on London were: Bank bills..... opening 11 9/16 closing 11 5/16—11 13/16 Private bills..... opening 11 13/16 closing 11 5/16—11 13/16

Official value of the milreis 414—419 reis gold.
June 20.—The situation of the market continued with many variations in rates. Business transacted was limited. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills..... opening 11 5/16 closing 11 3/4—11 13/16 Private bills..... opening 11 3/4 closing 11 5/16—11 13/16

Official value of the milreis 417—421 reis gold.
June 21.—To-day's market was irregular. The movement was very restricted. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills..... opening 11 7/16 closing 11 3/4—11 13/16 Private bills..... opening 11 3/4 closing 11 13/16—11 7/16

Official value of the milreis 421—424 reis gold.

Official value of the 415—421 reis gold.

.....	40 000	12 00
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